

CCTV: DEVELOPING PRIVACY BEST PRACTICES

DECEMBER 17 and 18, 2007 - *Day One*

Hilton Arlington

950 North Stafford Street, Arlington, Virginia



Homeland Security

The Privacy Office

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Washington, DC 20528

t: 703-235-0780; f: 703-235-0442

privacy@dhs.gov; www.dhs.gov/privacy

Technology Perspectives

CCTV Technology

Larry S. Davis

Chair and Professor

Dept. of Computer Science, University of Maryland

The present and future of wide area visual surveillance systems

Larry Davis

Computer Science Department
Institute for Advanced Computer
Studies

University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland 20742

What do current visual surveillance systems do?

- Intrusion detection for perimeter and facility security
- Detection of anomalous behavior (vehicles driving erratically, ships out of their lanes).
- Person authentication – face/iris detection and face/iris recognition
- Limited change detection (left package detection)

What are future applications?

- Tracking people and vehicles through city wide networks of cameras
 - Currently done manually
- Video forensics
- Detection of suspicious human behavior
 - Immigration screening
 - Crime detection
- Detection of activity networks – collections of people, places and vehicles involved in dangerous activity
 - IED manufacturing and emplacement

Privacy protection and visual surveillance

- How can we protect privacy of people as camera networks proliferate?
- Blur faces/license plates or other “biometrics”
 - Destructive – can’t recover the face after the image has been blurred

Well, that is not completely true – progress on video super-resolution might allow someone to recover a face from a sequence of blurred images of the face



Privacy protection and visual surveillance

- Solution is provided by public key cryptography
 - Same technology as is used for secure communication over the internet
 - The face region is encrypted using a secret key – and it looks like a scrambled face so is unrecognizable by a person
 - And cannot be recovered by any combination of encrypted faces from a long video
 - Subsequently, the face can be recovered if the secret key is made available
 - After certain legal processes are followed.

Privacy protection and visual surveillance

- There are still remaining problems
 - Face detectors make mistakes, and miss faces
 - They would not be encrypted, so would be visible to operators.
 - There are other (weaker) biometrics which are not easily hidden and could be used for identification
 - Body size and shape
 - Gait
 - Hair